

Sixty Solar Electricity Generating Panels for Poor Tibetan Families

Project Manager's Name: Bkrashis 搬豹, 戴邦, 徐扎西 (Wayne)

Project Location: Nimulong Village, Zhongxinrong Township, Batang County, Ganzi Tibetan Autonomous Prefecture, Sichuan Province, PR China

殿, 边稗, 得爸, 惭稗, 拜坝半, 扳蹈邦, 半爸, 罢灯爸, 底办, 伴搬伴, 败爸, 稻爸, 罢般爸, 惭稗, 帝爸, 绊爸, 册, 淬, 典爸, 表爸, 橙

四川省 甘孜州 巴塘县 中心绒乡 尼母龙村

Summary: The New Zealand Embassy provided 51,000RMB which, with a local contribution of 3,000RMB, allowed for the purchase of sixty Solar Electricity Generation panels for sixty Tibetan households in Nimulong Village, Zhongxinrong Township, Batang County, Ganzi Tibetan Autonomous Prefecture, Sichuan Province, PR China. This project benefits recipient households by providing children bright light that allows them to study at night; residents are able to easily transport the panels when they move to the grassland and live in black tents; villagers are healthier because they inhale less smoke from flame-based lighting; and women are able to work less intensively because they can now also do work at night with the light from the panels.

NZAID Head of Mission Fund (HOMF) PROJECT REPORT FORM

Please return form to:

NZAID Officer
New Zealand Embassy Beijing
No.1 Ritan Dongerjie
Chaoyang District Beijing
PR China 100600

Tel: +86 10 8532 7000
Fax: +86 10 6532 3424
E-mail: beijing.enquiries@mft.net.nz

1. Name of Project Applicant: Bkrashis

Name of Project Implementing Agency (if different from applicant):
Friend of Rural Community Development

2. Contact Person: Bkrashi

- Responsible Person: Bkrashi
- Supervisor: Mr Lijia 李加 (Simon)
- E-mail: slijia@gmail.com; simonlijia@yahoo.com.cn; Tel: 15897149697

3. Address: Qinghai Teacher's Normal University (2008 Tibetan English Class)
Postal Code: 810008

4. Telephone: 86-18990477725

Email: Bawayne1988@yahoo.com; waynetashi@gmail.com

5. Project Title: Solar Electricity Generating Panels for a Rural Tibetan Community

6. Project Locality: Nimulong Village is 125 km southwest of Batang County Town, 550 km from the capital of Ganzi Tibetan Autonomous Prefecture, and 1,040 km from Chengdu City, the capital of Sichuan Province.

7. Name and Address of Organization Responsible for Implementing the Project: Friend of Rural Community Development 乡村之友 发展促进会; Room 221, Building #4, Zaishui Yifang Xiaoqu, Bayi Road, Xining City, Qinghai 青海省西宁市八一路在水一方小区4号楼221室

8. Date and amount of HOMF funding received: 28 October 2009; 51,000RMB

9. Start date of project: 5 November 2009; **End date of project:** 29 June 2010

10. Briefly state the objective of the project (from the application form):

- Provide a sustainable income-generating stream for the sixty poorest families in Nimulong Village by reducing the amount of money families currently spend on candles, butter, and oil (approximately 800RMB/year/household) and by increasing the amount of butter families would have to sell (by eliminating the need to burn butter in lamps) and to eat (thus improving the local diet);
- Enable children to study at night under bright electric light, rather than the current situation of children studying under dim butter lamps and candles at night;
- Reduce health problems from using flame-based lighting, e.g., less smoke inhalation; and
- Provide residents a dependable, easily transportable lighting system for families when they move to the grassland and live in black yak-hair tents in summer. Wind and breezes move through the tents and easily extinguish candles and butter lamps.

11. List each expected outcome of the project (from application form) and comment on the extent to which these were achieved

<i>Expected Outcome</i>	<i>Actual Outcome</i>
Reduce expenses for candles, butter and oil.	We estimate that families will save 800RMB a year.
Enable children to study at night under bright electric light.	Children use the light powered by the panels to study at night.
Reduce health problems from using flame-based lighting, e.g., less smoke inhalation.	Flame-based lighting has nearly been eliminated by the electricity generated by the panels, improving health by eliminating smoke that was inhaled.
Provide residents a dependable, easily transportable lighting system when families move to the grassland and live in tents during the summer.	The panels are very portable and families will take them to the grassland when they go there to herd and live in tents for the duration of the herding season.
Women's will have more time in which to do chores.	Women are now able to work at night under the light supplied by the battery charged by the panels. They are now less stressed about finishing work during the daylight hours.

Which results did not meet expectations? None

Which results surpassed expectations? Women are able to do such activities at night as make and mend Tibetan robes and make barley beer, thanks to the light supplied by the panels.

12. Describe the activities and whether the activities were carried out timely and as planned. Were the planned approaches appropriate?

- 29 October 2009: met villagers (men, women, children), and discussed each person's labor contribution (carry solar panels to the village, unloading them from the truck, set them up for each family, being responsible for not damaging the solar panels).
- 5 November: contacted the solar panel company and finalized when they would transport the solar panels. Heavy snow fell for several days continuously, dictating a new delivery date.
- 10-26 November: the solar panel company transported the panels to Batang County Town. More days were required for this because of the heavy snow.
- 27 November: the driver, Arshi; Bkrashi; and the village leader, Dorjie, hired another truck and transported the panels to Nimulong Village.
- 28 November: Bkrashi and Dorjie collected the local contribution, distributed the solar panels to each family, and gave instructions on how to use the solar panels.
- 29 November: Bkrashis interviewed the villagers and took photos.
- 2 December: Bkrashi began work on the final report.
- Before 10 February 2010: Bkrashi completed the final report and sent it to the New Zealand Embassy with photos and receipts.

13. What problems were encountered in carrying out the project and how were these addressed?

Transporting the solar panels to the recipient community took longer than expected because of the snowy weather and bad road conditions. Furthermore, while distributing the panels to Nimulong households, the leader of a neighbor village and some other men came and asked me to give them half of the solar panels for their village. This presented a dilemma. I told him that the donor had provided panels to Nimulong and I could not change this decision. Nevertheless, they insisted. I finally said, "I will try to write a proposal for your village, but I'm not sure if it can be funded." Then they left.

14. How did the beneficiaries participate in the planning, implementation, monitoring and evaluation of this project?

- All local households met before the project was funded, discussed what project was really needed, and explained why. The sixty poorest households were selected during this meeting.
- After the panels arrived, the sixty recipient households met, panels were taken to each household, the local contribution was collected, pictures were taken, and recipients were taught how to use the panels and how to take care of them.
- Several days following the implementation of the solar panel project, I visited the village to monitor its success, and to determine whether the project goals have been achieved. I conducted interviews with the families to find out to what extent the panels generated money and time. I also asked about the children's welfare, and learn about the possibilities might be for children not in school to attend school. I estimated from my interviews that the families would have about 800RMB more per year thanks to the panels and that about forty school-age children did not attend school. In the course of the interviews, Lhamo said:

My husband is seriously ill. We have no money. I and my three children need to do chores and many other things like repair roads, field work, collect wood for lighting, and so on. I'm sure one or two of my children can now attend school.

Chostsho said:

There are four generations in my family with four elderly people. It's difficult for my husband and me to support everyone. The panel really helps us. Thank you, New Zealand Embassy.

Dieji said:

Little income and a lack of labor is a big problem for us. I am twenty-seven years old. I have been sick since I was twenty-five. I cannot help my husband very much. My daughter is only nine but she must work like an adult. I'm really feeling disappointed in my life. I appreciate your help.

16. How did women participate in and benefit from the project? Provide sex- disaggregated statistics where relevant (e.g., the numbers of women and men participating in a workshop/study tour etc).

- The meeting was attended by 124 men and 135 women before I started to write this project proposal. They discussed the local contribution, how to deliver the panels, and chose the poorest families in the village.
- *Benefit:* Women's work has now become less intense because they are able to work at night under the light of the panels.
- *Benefit:* Girls who were out school now have more chances to attend school. This is because lighting gives adults more time to work for they can work at night under the panel's light as well as the daytime. Furthermore, the money the panel generates as mentioned above, means that the family has more income to pay schooling fees.

17. What has been the impact of the project to date and how have you measured this? And what on-going benefits will this project have?

First, not enough time has passed to adequately assess the full impact of this project. However, from another, very similar project, we expect to see the benefits mentioned above.

18. What experiences from this project has/will your agency use in planning further activities?

Communication: The project manager must clearly explain everything to local people.

Patience: The unexpected may happen and it is important to deal with this calmly. For example, when transporting the solar panels to the village, more time was required because of bad weather.

19. We welcome other comments you have on this project, and you are welcome to attach other materials, such as beneficiaries' testimonies and project photos.

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કેવડા	50	કેવડા	50
બેલકા	50	કુચા	50
કુચા	50	કેવડા	50
પાનકડા	50	પાનકડા	50
કેવડા	50	કેવડા	50
કુચા	50	કુચા	50
2009.11.28		શ્રી સૌજન્ય	



Local recipient unload the solar electricity generating panels at the township site.



- Lhamo (b ~1943) is a widow with three children and a grandmother. The youngest child attends middle school.
- Yishes Lhamo's (b ~1955) husband is sick. There are five in her family. None of her children attend school.
- Sgroma (b ~1936) is the oldest member of her family. Her daughter is ill and Sgroma must do much of the family labor.
- Chostsho (b ~1988) and her husband are one family.
- Dbyngsgtsong's (b ~1985) husband injured his leg three years ago and she must do heavy work in order to support her family.
- Nyima (b ~1933) is the oldest person in his family and still worries about his family's welfare.
- Tshomo (b ~1966) has five children. Only one attends school.



Nyima (b ~1953), Dorjie (b ~1948) , Songgnag (b ~1947), Chossgrgas (b ~1954), Chos'phel (b ~1950), Chosmdzong (b ~1952), Artsho (b ~1945; ill and family funds must be spent on paying for her medicines), Lhamdzong (b ~1947), Thogsten (b ~1948; his wife died five years ago and he alone supports his family).



**Back row (left) Chos sGron (b ~1954), Aatsho (b ~1939; there are ten people in her family and only one man) c. Sgronka (b ~1953)
Front row (left) Nyimalhamo (b ~1933) Chossgron (b ~1930); Lhatso (b ~1948), Zlab Lhamo (b ~1961)**



Aastang (left; b ~1982) supports a family of six, including his ill wife. None of his children attend school.



Lhaskyid (left; b ~1935), Sgroma (center; b ~1941) and Tshemo (right; b ~1945).



Chosmo (left; b ~ 1942) and Tshesgron (right; b ~1945).



There are four people in Sbanchos (left; b ~ 1942) home. The family depends on her daughter (a daughter), who has two children. One of the children attended school until her father died.

THANKS LETTER

TRANSLATION (ABRIDGED)

Dear New Zealand Embassy,

The sixty solar panels that you donated to us made sixty households' life condition better and it also helped solve such problems such as tree-cutting, which means local people cut fewer trees for their light-fuel, women's heavy burden, lessened women's work burden, improved health, lessened fire dangers, and addressed the problem of low school attendance. Therefore, we really want to say thank you very much to the New Zealand Embassy in Beijing. Though just saying this cannot express how much we appreciate your help, we want to say it for that's what we can do to express our feelings. Our life condition is better than before. Consequently, your help and compassion will be in our mind forever and we will always pray for you. Finally, we wish everything that you are doing and expect to be successful and also that you will help many poor people just like us.

All the best,

Nimulong Villagers

20. Attach a detailed expenditure report and/or invoice with supporting documentation for the project. Explain any variation from approved budget.

Receipt #	Item	Quantity	Cost RMB	Total RMB
1	Solar panels	60	850	51,000
	Light-bulbs	60	8	480
	Safety wire	120	1	120
2	Transport: Xining-Batang County Town		1,800	1,800
3	Transport: Batang County Town-Nimulong Village		660	660
Total				54,060

The local contribution was 3,060RMB, which was sixty RMB given by the village leader from the village fund and, in addition, fifty RMB from each of the sixty recipients ($60 \times 50 = 3,000$ RMB). Consequently, the total project fund was 54,060 RMB.

RECEIPTS

①

出库单

No 0009383

09 年 11 月 5 日 单位或姓名:

品 名	规 格	单 位	数 量	单 价	金 额	备 注
25A32W	板	台	60	8元	480元	
灯泡		个	60	8元	480元	
保险丝		个	120	1元	120元	
合 计					5160元	

收货人 保管员 张育云 制 表

一 存 根

②

收 据

No : 0000041

年 月 日

交款单位 西宁天宇太阳能厂 收款方式 人民币(大写) 1800元

收款事由 运费60台太阳能板

单位盖章 财务主管 记 出 帐 纳 王 德

二 收 据

③

收 据

0064946

入帐日期 2009 年 11 月 27 日

交款单位 阿 阿 收款方式 现金

人民币(大写) 陆佰陆拾元整 660元

收款事由 运费60台太阳能板(巴什阳县—尼木龙村)

单位盖章 财会主管 出 纳 经 办

三 记 帐

Signed: Bkrashis 搬豹·敲邦, 徐扎西 (Wayne)

On behalf of: Nimulong villagers

Date: 29 January 2010

Financial Acquittal Report

Project: Solar Electricity Generating Panels for Rural Tibetan Community

Name of Recipient: Friend of Rural Community Development 乡村之友 展促进会.

Acquittal for the period from: 29 October - 20 December 2009

This acquittal report provides an account and reckoning of the funding provided by NZAID for the above Project, and how the funding has been spent.

Budget Item	Budget RMB	Actual RMB	Variance	Variance explanation (where variance is $\pm 10\%$)	Receipt
Solar panels	850/per	850	0		#1
Light-bulbs	10/per	8	-2		
Safety wire	2/per	1	-1		
a. Transport	1,800	1,800	0	0	#1
b. Transport	600	660	60		#1

Declaration

As a senior authorised officer of the recipient organisation I make the following declaration:

- I am a senior officer bearer and authorised to make this declaration on behalf of the recipient organization.
- I confirm that the funding provided by NZAID has been used for the purpose(s) for which it was provided.
- I confirm that the actual costs incurred have been reasonable.
- I confirm that the amounts claimed are for expenses that have been incurred and that all receipts providing evidence of the actual costs incurred are attached.
- This financial acquittal report is a complete, true, and accurate record of funding received and expenses incurred.
- The expenditure detailed in the acquittal report has been extracted from the organisation's audited financial accounting records.
- There is no surplus NZAID funding remaining unspent.

Signature: Bkrashis 搬豹 駝邦, 徐扎西 (Wayne) **Title:** Project Manager

Full Name: Bkrashis 搬豹 駝邦, 徐扎西 (Wayne) **Date:** 29 January 2010